

# Presented to Water Supply Plan Advisory Committee by Andrea Wozzel 03/29/2011

## Comparison of State Water Supply Planning Programs

State	Original Water Allocation Law	Current Water Allocation Law	Primary Water Source
Georgia	Riparian Rights	Permitting program; planning efforts underway; riparian doctrine continues to control.	14 major river basins; only 6 are contained within the state; the 8 others are shared with other states.  In Georgia, 24 percent of the public water supply and 92 percent of rural drinking water sources come from ground water. Surface water is used for drinking purposes by over half the population.
Maryland	Riparian Rights	Appropriation or Use Permitting Program	Surface water sources such as rivers, streams, and reservoirs serve approximately 2/3 of the state's 5.1 million citizens. The remaining 1/3 obtain their water from groundwater.
North Carolina	Riparian Rights	Permitting program; planning efforts underway; riparian doctrine continues to control. Legislation was introduced in 2009 to change the system but did not pass.	Groundwater supplies the needs of more than half the population in the state.
Pennsylvania	Riparian Rights	Water Resources Planning Act of 2002 established a statewide water withdrawal and use registration and reporting program. Applies to withdrawals of more than 10,000 gallons of water per day over any 30 day period.  Retains riparian rights doctrine. Priority is given to domestic use, with no regard for the amount of water left in the stream or lake after these uses are satisfied. The next priority is the public's right to navigate, followed by all nondomestic water uses. Also have Susquehanna River Basin Commission and Delaware River Basin Commission.	Surface water accounts for 10% of all withdrawals.
South Carolina	Riparian Rights	Established a permit program in 2010. It is now unlawful to withdraw without a permit.  Section 49-4-60: The use of surface water on nonriparian land authorized pursuant to this chapter is lawful and entitled to equal consideration with uses on riparian land in any administrative or judicial proceeding relating to the allocation, withdrawal or use of water or to the modification of a water right. Section 49-4-110(B): No private cause of action for damages arising directly from a surface water withdrawal by a permitted or registered surface water withdrawer may be maintained unless the plaintiff can show a violation of a valid permit or registration.	Almost all of South Carolina's water resources are groundwater, mainly in coastal plain aquifers. Only 1% of the states' water resources are surface waters (but 70% of the state's population relies on surface water for its water supply).
Texas	Riparian Rights	As of 1967, surface water rights belong to the state, held in trust for the public. Administered through a permit program based on prior appropriation (first in time, first in right). Only domestic and livestock uses are still governed by the riparian doctrine.	Groundwater withdrawals (source of 60% of the water used in the state) are regulated by local groundwater conservation districts. The districts can enforce pumping limits to preserve aquifer storage and recovery.
Virginia	Riparian Rights	Virginia Water Protection permit required for withdrawals; riparian rights doctrine continues to control. Permit required for withdrawals of 10,000 gallons per day or more (excluding nonconsumptive use).	57% of withdrawals come from streams; 29% from reservoirs; 13% from wells and 1% from springs.



	converting flood control or recreational reservoirs to water supply, reservoir dredging, water intake improvements, groundwater wells, stream flow augmentation, water system interconnections, water reuse, desalination and aquifer storage and recovery.				
Maryland	<p>Developed a water appropriation permit program for surface and groundwater. Withdrawals of an annual average of 10,000 gallons per day must apply. Permit duration is 12 years. Must demonstrate compliance with local planning and zoning laws and water and sewer plans. Must demonstrate that withdrawal is reasonable and impacts on the water source and on other users are acceptable.</p> <p>Community water systems (public and private) using 20,000 gpd or more must submit water supply capacity management plans to the state if (1) the system is using 80% or more of its water appropriation permit; (2) the system is not meeting the conditions of its water appropriation permit; or (3) the system is under a consent order with MDE or EPA; or (4) the Secretary of MDE or designates.</p>	<p>MDE has designated water management strategy areas where stricter water use regulations may be applied.</p> <p>No formal planning process underway.</p>		<p>“Water balance” policy in effect since the early 1990s, but has not been adopted into regulations.</p>	
North Carolina	In 2007, the General Assembly enacted a comprehensive study of current water supply policies and asked for legislative recommendations to fill gaps and	Can have “capacity use areas” where NC Environmental Management Commission selectively regulates water withdrawals in areas where water supply is in danger of being depleted.	The statute governing interbasin transfers was amended in 2007 and again in 2008. A proposed transfer of 2 million gallons or more per day requires approval by the	Site specific studies are required for withdrawals of a certain size. A 2008 legislative provision requires hydrologic modeling to evaluate ecological flows for all river basins across the state that will be used for	

<p>Integrate water policy. Local water supply plans are required to be updated every 5 years.</p>	<p>Environmental Management Commission. A transfer of more than 100,000 gallons per day must be registered. Conditions must be included in the certificate that addresses water conservation, drought management and reopeneries in the event that alternative sources are developed or it is subsequently determined that needs of the receiving basin were overestimated.</p>	<p>Have 6 regional water supply regions by major river basin hydrologic boundaries. Interbasin transfers of water should be discontinued to research development of state-wide environmental flow goals and criteria.</p>	<p>Critical water planning areas are to be identified by regions. These are existing or future demands exceed or threaten to exceed safe yield of available water resources.”</p>	<p>Critically important hydrolologic units where “significant” basin during low flow periods through provision of flow augmentation.</p> <p>In 1998, required NPDFs permit for registration and reporting of water withdrawal is required for all public water supply agencies, electric facilities, and all others using in excess of 10,000 gpd average over a 30-day period.</p> <p>Homeowner's wells are examples, as are operators who encourage their usage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the state should adopt policies that encourage water resources should be encouraged and sustained;</li> <li>• an integrated approach to managing water resources information should continue into the future;</li> <li>• disseminate water resources to collect, interpret, and statewide committee:</li> <li>• efforts to collect, interpret, and statewide committee:</li> <li>• resources information should continue into the future;</li> <li>• encourage water resources to exceed safe yield of available water resources.”</li> </ul>
<p>Pennsylvania State Water Supply Plan last updated in 2008. Guiding principles for the plan from priorities for the plan (from recommendations of regional committees and approval of statewide committee):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interpret, and disseminate water resources information should continue into the future;</li> <li>• an integrated approach to managing water resources information should continue into the future;</li> <li>• encourage water resources to exceed safe yield of available water resources.”</li> </ul> <p>Continuing to research development of state-wide environmental flow goals and criteria.</p>	<p>Most withdrawals unregulated (just a registration process). Private water providers are encouraged but not required to submit plans. Groundwater and surface water managed as two separate sources.</p>	<p>Integrate water policy. Local water supply plans are required to be updated every 5 years.</p>			

	<p>sources to meet requirements for a 50-year drought event.</p> <p>Two interstate river basin commissions (Susquehanna and Delaware) also have allocation authority.</p>				
South Carolina	<p>Large surface water withdrawals (more than 3 mgm) must be registered with the state. Groundwater withdrawal of more than 3 mgm in a designated capacity use area must be permitted. In 2004, the SC DNR release its South Carolina Water Plan, which includes recommendations on the state's water law and on other aspects of water resources planning and management.</p> <p>The plan includes a water resources assessment and guidelines and procedures for managing the state's water resources. Addresses both quantity and quality for surface and groundwater.</p> <p>Calls for establishment of advisory committees for each basin with representatives from federal, state and local agencies along with stakeholders. 3 of the 4 basins are shared with other states, so interstate compacts of MOUs are needed. Calls for a state role in reservoir management, with a drought contingency plan for each reservoir and consideration of</p>	<p>No formal planning process underway.</p>	<p>Permit required if the withdrawal exceeds either 1 MGD or 5% of the 7Q10 in the source basin. Permits are issued for between 20 and 40 years. The transfers are regulated through surface water permit program. It requires a public hearing.</p>	<p>Minimum instream flow is set at 40% of the mean annual daily flow for the months of January, February, March and April; 30% of the mean annual daily flow for the months of May, June and December, and 20% of the mean annual daily flow for the months of July through November.</p>	<p>Water withdrawal permits are valid for a period that represents the economic life of any capital investments made by the permittee necessary to carry out the permittee's use of the withdrawal of water (and a minimum of 20 years).</p>

<p>off-stream reservoirs to increase water supply with fewer river system impacts than in-stream reservoirs. Aquifer storage and recovery practices, to store water during wet periods for use during dry periods. Inter-basin transfers from water surplus areas to water deficit areas, to maximize water availability while recognizing basin transfer permits may be needed to take droughts into account. Reuse of treated effluent to increase the available water supply.</p> <p>Texas</p> <p>Surface water rights belonging to the state (as of 1967), held in trust for the public. Groundwater is the property of landowners who can pump it out. Diffuse surface water (stormwater or runoff) is the property of the landowner until it passes into a natural watercourse, at which point it becomes the property of the state.</p> <p>1997 new water supply planning process established - bottom up approach. 2007 state water plan - evaluated population and water demand projections through 2060 and identified strategies within the context of a drought record. Identified who would have enough water and identified strategies and projects that could be implemented, with the intent to remedy the situation, with Create a state reservoir site legislation: reservoirs: recommend that To what extent should environmental protection be considered in reuse permitting decisions?</p>
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	<p>estimates of their cost and environmental impact.</p> <p>January 2011 - had approved 16 of the 2011 regional water plans. This was the third round of regional water planning and will be used as the basis of the 2012 state plan. The regional plans include recommended water management strategies: 34% of the volume would come from conservation and reuse; 16% from new major reservoirs and 35% from connection to other surface water supplies.</p>				<p>system to provide limited eminent domain, in order to restrict certain land uses that would conflict with reservoir development, or Create a reservoir site acquisition fund to be administered by TWDB for the purpose of preserving future reservoir sites, with legislative appropriation of \$100 million each biennium for such acquisition.</p>
Virginia	<p>Local and regional plans in development. All plans due on or before November 2011. Regional and local plans will then be integrated into a state plan.</p>	<p>Localities are required to submit plans; they can do so individually or within a region. A region is any grouping of more than one locality. Ten localities are filing individual plans (Amelia, Charles City, King George, New Kent, Stafford, Cit of Richmond, Chincoteague, Hillsboro, Port Royal, and Warrenton). All other localities are participating in regional plans.</p>	<p>No separate permitting system for interbasin transfers.</p>	<p>Conditions in a VWP may include the volume of water which may be withdrawn as a part of the permitted activity and conditions necessary to protect beneficial uses. Domestic and other existing beneficial uses shall be considered the highest priority uses.</p>	



## Comparison of State Water Supply Planning Programs

State	Beneficial/Reasonable Use	Conflict Resolution	Water Supply Plan Elements
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>State Code establishes “reasonable system of classification” to deal with competing uses of available surface waters. The classifications are based on the following factors:</p> <p>(1) the number of persons using the particular water source and the object, extent and necessity of their respective withdrawals, diversions or impoundments;</p> <p>(2) the nature and size of the water source;</p> <p>(3) the physical and chemical nature of any impairment of the water source adversely affecting its availability or fitness for other water uses;</p> <p>(4) the probable severity and duration of such impairment under foreseeable conditions;</p> <p>(5) the injury to public health, safety or welfare which would result if such impairment were not prevented or abated;</p> <p>(6) the kinds of businesses or activities to which the various uses are related and the economic consequences;</p> <p>(7) the importance and necessity of the uses, including farm uses, claimed by permit applicants and the extent of any injury or detriment caused or expected to be caused to other water uses;</p> <p>(8) diversion from or reduction of flows in other watercourses in accordance with Article 8 of this chapter or any state-wide water plan provided pursuant thereto;</p> <p>(9) the prior investments of any person in lands, and plans for the usage of water in connection with such lands which plans have been submitted to the director within a reasonable time after July 1, 1977, or if farm uses, after July 1, 1988; provided, however, that the granting of such permit shall not have unreasonably adverse effects upon other water uses in the area, including potential as well as present use; and</p> <p>(10) the varying circumstances of each case.</p> <p>O.C.G.A. § 12-5-31(e).</p>	<p>Director can modify existing permits on a prorated or other reasonable basis where there are competing applicants or users; but the director must give preference to an existing use over an initial application.</p> <p>O.C.G.A. § 12-5-31(h).</p> <p><b>NOTE: Regulations implementing the statute apply the following priorities: emergency facilities for essential life support measures; domestic and personal uses; farm uses; other uses; outdoor recreational uses.</b></p>	<p>Assessment of baseline resource capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• groundwater availability</li> <li>• surface water availability</li> <li>• water quality (assimilative capacity) assessment</li> </ul> <p>Water and wastewater demand forecasts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• municipal and industrial water and wastewater forecasts</li> <li>• agricultural and energy water use forecasts</li> <li>• land use scenarios</li> </ul> <p>Comparison of resources and demands to identify gaps</p> <p>Water management practices to adjust demand and resource capacity</p>
<b>Maryland</b>	<p>“Beneficial appropriation or use” means a direct use of water which is: (a) necessary to a permit applicant, (b) non-wasteful, (c) reasonably non-damaging to the resource and other users, and (d) in the best interest of the public. Md. Code Regs. 26.17.06.01 B.(5)</p> <p>Criteria for Determining Reasonableness:</p> <p>(1) Except for applications proposing to appropriate or use water for</p>	<p>Maryland follows the reasonable use doctrine to determine a person's right to appropriate or use surface or ground water. A ground water appropriation or use permit or a surface water appropriation or use permit issued by the Department authorizes the permittee to make reasonable use of the waters of the State without unreasonable interference with other persons also attempting to make reasonable use of water. The permittee may not unreasonably harm the water</p>	<p>No formal planning process established.</p>

State	Beneficial/Reasonable Use	Conflict Resolution	Water Supply Plan Elements
North Carolina	<p>(a) The purpose of the use;</p> <p>(b) The financial hardship of requiring a new user to bear the loss of potential harm as provided in §D(1) of this regulation;</p> <p>(c) The extent and the amount of the harm it may cause;</p> <p>(d) The practicability of avoiding the harm by adjusting the proposed use or method of use of the applicant or another permittee;</p> <p>(e) The practicability of adjusting the quantity of water used by each permittee;</p> <p>(f) Aggregate changes and cumulative impact that this and future appropriations in an area may have on the waters of the State;</p> <p>(g) The contribution that the proposed appropriation may make to future degradation of the waters of the State; and</p> <p>(h) Whether the proposed appropriation or use is located within a water management strategy area.</p>	<p>(1) the number of persons using an aquifer or stream and the object, extent and necessity of their withdrawals or uses;</p> <p>(2) the nature and chemical nature of any size of the stream or aquifer;</p> <p>(3) the physical and chemical nature of any size of the stream or aquifer, extent and necessity of their withdrawals or uses;</p> <p>(4) the probability of flooding its availability or impairment of the aquifer or stream, adversely affecting its availability or times for other activities to which the various uses are related;</p> <p>(5) the kind of businesses or impairments were not prevented or abated;</p> <p>(6) the kinds of businesses or impairments to public health, safety or welfare which would result if such injury to public health, safety or welfare under foreseeable conditions;</p> <p>(7) the importance and duration of such impairment under public use);</p> <p>(8) the probability of flooding its availability or impairment of the aquifer or stream, adversely affecting its availability or times for other uses (including public use);</p> <p>(9) the physical and chemical nature of any local water supply programs could be better coordinated.</p>	<p>The State Water Supply Plan shall include the information and projections required to be included in local plans, a summary of water conservation and reuse plans, and conflicts among the various local plans and ways in which are comparable. The State plan shall identify potential conflicts among the various local plans and ways in which local water supply programs could be better coordinated. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-355 (m).</p>
South Carolina	<p>(a) The protection of existing water uses, land values, investments, and enterprises; and</p> <p>(b) The financial hardship of requiring a new user to bear the loss of potential harm as provided in §D(1) of this regulation;</p> <p>(c) In determining the reasonableness of a proposed appropriation or use, the Department shall consider, when appropriate, the following factors:</p> <p>(i) The purpose of the use;</p> <p>(ii) The suitability of the use to the watercourse, lake, or aquifer;</p> <p>(iii) The extent and the amount of the harm it may cause;</p> <p>(iv) The practicability of avoiding the harm by adjusting the proposed use or method of use of the applicant or another permittee;</p> <p>(v) The practicability of adjusting the quantity of water used by each permittee;</p> <p>(vi) Aggregate changes and cumulative impact that this and future appropriations in an area may have on the waters of the State;</p> <p>(vii) The contribution that the proposed appropriation may make to future degradation of the waters of the State; and</p> <p>(viii) Whether the proposed appropriation or use is located within a water management strategy area.</p>	<p>(1) the number of persons using an aquifer or stream and the object, extent and necessity of their withdrawals or uses;</p> <p>(2) the nature and chemical nature of any size of the stream or aquifer;</p> <p>(3) the physical and chemical nature of any size of the stream or aquifer, extent and necessity of their withdrawals or uses;</p> <p>(4) the probability of flooding its availability or impairment of the aquifer or stream, adversely affecting its availability or times for other activities to which the various uses are related;</p> <p>(5) the kind of businesses or impairments were not prevented or abated;</p> <p>(6) the kinds of businesses or impairments to public health, safety or welfare which would result if such injury to public health, safety or welfare under foreseeable conditions;</p> <p>(7) the importance and duration of such impairment under public use);</p> <p>(8) the probability of flooding its availability or impairment of the aquifer or stream, adversely affecting its availability or times for other uses (including public use);</p> <p>(9) the physical and chemical nature of any local water supply programs could be better coordinated.</p>	<p>The State Water Supply Plan shall include the information and projections required to be included in local plans, a summary of water conservation and reuse plans, and conflicts among the various local plans and ways in which local water supply programs could be better coordinated. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-355 (m).</p>

State	Beneficial/Reasonable Use	Conflict Resolution	Water Supply Plan Elements
	<p>of the water uses of the area (under G.S. 143-215.14) and the extent of any injury or detriment caused to other water uses (including public use); (8) diversion from or reduction of flows in other watercourses or aquifers; and (9) an other relevant factors. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-215.15(h).</p>	<p>water uses (including public use);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the probable severity and duration of such impairment under foreseeable conditions;</li> <li>• the injury to public health, safety or welfare which would result if such impairment were not prevented or abated;</li> <li>• the kinds of businesses or activities to which the various uses are related;</li> <li>• the importance and necessity of the uses claimed by permit applicants (under this section) or of the water uses of the area, and the extent of any injury or detriment caused or expected to be caused to other water uses (including public use);</li> <li>• diversion from or reduction of flows in other watercourses or aquifers; and</li> <li>• any other relevant factors</li> </ul> <p>143-215.15.</p>	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<p>“Reasonable use” a modification of riparian doctrine stating that some reduction in the watercourse’s flow is acceptable, as long as other users are not “unreasonably” harmed.</p> <p>“Reasonable and beneficial uses” The use of water for a useful and productive purpose, which is reasonable considering the rights of other users and consistent with the public interest, in a quantity and manner as necessary for efficient utilization. The term includes withdrawal and nonwithdrawal issues. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Water Plan Principles, Executive Summary, March 2009</p>	<p>Domestic use (including drinking, bathing, cooking, laundry, livestock watering and other uses necessary for life and health) is given priority with no regard for the amount of water left in the stream or lake after these uses are satisfied. The next priority is the public’s right to navigate, followed by all nondomestic water uses. These priorities were developed by case law and have not been codified.</p>	<p>The State Water Plan seeks to answer how much water do we have, how much water do we use and how much water do we need? Pa. State Water Plan, Preface, p. 2</p> <p>The Water Resources Planning Act .....requiring the State Water Plan to consider “the water quantity and quality necessary to support reasonable and beneficial uses” including protection of fish and wildlife habitat and the aquatic environment. <i>Id.</i> at 3.</p> <p>The Water Resources Planning Act is cited as 27 Pa. C.S. § 3101, <i>et seq.</i></p>
<b>South Carolina</b>	<p>To determine whether an applicant’s proposed use is reasonable, the department must consider the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) the minimum instream flow or minimum water level and the safe yield for the surface water source at the location of the proposed surface water withdrawal;</p> <p>(2) the anticipated effect of the applicant’s proposed use on existing users of the same surface water source including, but not limited to, present</p>	<p>If the department determines that a new surface water withdrawal permit application or an application to significantly increase the amount of water that may be withdrawn under an existing permit must be denied because there is not enough water in the safe yield, the department may meet with the other permitted withdrawers in the affected stream segment or basin,</p>	<p>No formal planning process established.</p>

State	Beneficial/Reasonable Use	Conflict Resolution	Water Supply Plan Elements
Texas	<p>Beneficial use is the use of water that is economically necessary for a purpose authorized by the Texas Water Code, when reasonable intelligence and diligence are used in applying the reasonsable use standard.</p> <p>Content of regional plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determine water demands</li> <li>determine water supplies available for use during drought of record</li> <li>determine where and when there is a surplus of supply or a need for additional supplies</li> <li>determine social and economic impact of not meeting needs</li> <li>develop plans that contain: specific strategies to meet future needs; options to meet long-term future needs; identify unique sites for reservoir construction idenitify ecologically unique streams and rivers</li> <li>coordiniate with neighboring regions concerning mutual interests and shared resources</li> </ul>	<p>Preference shall be given to the following uses in the order named:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) domestic and municipal uses, including water for sustaining human life and the life of domestic animals, it being the public policy of the state and for the benefit of the greatest number of people that in the appropriation of water as herein defined, the</li> <li>(2) agricultural uses and industrial uses, including water for irrigation of lands, processing of minerals, power by means other than hydroelectric, processes designed to convert materials of a lower order of value into forms having greater usability and commercial value, including the development of power by means other than hydroelectric;</li> <li>(3) mining and recovery of minerals;</li> </ol>	<p>State water may be appropriated, stored, or diverted for:</p> <p>(1) domestic and municipal uses, including water for sustaining human life and the life of domestic animals, and the life of domestic animals;</p> <p>(2) agricultural uses and industrial uses, including processes designed to convert materials of a lower order of value into forms having greater usability and commercial value, including the development of power by means other than hydroelectric;</p> <p>(3) mining and recovery of minerals;</p>

State	Beneficial/Reasonable Use	Conflict Resolution	Water Supply Plan Elements
	<p>(4) hydroelectric power;</p> <p>(5) navigation;</p> <p>(6) recreation and pleasure;</p> <p>(7) public parks; and</p> <p>(8) game preserves.</p> <p>(b) State water also may be appropriated, stored, or diverted for any other beneficial use.</p> <p>Texas Water Code 11.023.</p>	<p>(4) hydroelectric power;</p> <p>(5) navigation;</p> <p>(6) recreation and pleasure; and</p> <p>(7) other beneficial uses.</p> <p>Texas Water Code 11.024.</p> <p>As between appropriators, the first in time is the first in right.</p> <p>Texas Water code 11.027</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• propose regulatory, administrative or legislative recommendations to improve water resource management in the state</li> </ul> <p>Participation is not mandatory.</p>
Virginia	<p>"Beneficial use" means both instream and offstream uses. Instream beneficial uses include, but are not limited to, the protection of fish and wildlife resources and habitat, maintenance of waste assimilation, recreation, navigation, and cultural and aesthetic values. The preservation of instream flows for purposes of the protection of navigation, maintenance of waste assimilation capacity, the protection of fish and wildlife resources and habitat, recreation, cultural and aesthetic values is an instream beneficial use of Virginia's waters. Offstream beneficial uses include, but are not limited to, domestic (including public water supply), agricultural uses, electric power generation, commercial, and industrial uses.</p> <p>Va. Code 62.1-44.3</p> <p>Domestic and other existing beneficial uses shall be considered the highest priority uses.</p> <p>Va. Code 62.1-44.15:22.</p>	<p>State Water Control Board to develop water resource policies consistent with the following:</p> <p>1) Existing water rights are to be protected and preserved subject to the principle that all of the state waters belong to the public for use by the people for beneficial purposes without waste;</p> <p>(2) Adequate and safe supplies should be preserved and protected for human consumption, while conserving maximum supplies for other beneficial uses. When proposed uses of water are in mutually exclusive conflict or when available supplies of water are insufficient for all who desire to use them, preference shall be given to human consumption purposes over all other uses;</p> <p>Va. Code 62.1-44.36.</p>	<p>Local/Regional Plans must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing water source information</li> <li>• Existing water use information</li> <li>• Existing resource information</li> <li>• Projected water demand information</li> <li>• Water demand management information</li> <li>• Drought response and contingency plans</li> <li>• Statement of needs and alternatives</li> </ul>

